

HONORABLE MARSHA J. PECHMAN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

ROBERT CLARK and LOUISE CLARK,

Plaintiff,

v.

SAFECO INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
AMERICA,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 2:24-CV-01725 MJP

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties to the above-entitled action (the “Parties”) hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

1 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

2 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things  
3 produced or otherwise exchanged:

4 It is anticipated that defendant may designate the following information as confidential:  
5 Documents responsive to a reasonable scope of Plaintiffs’ discovery requests related to  
6 Defendant’s policies and procedures; documents responsive to a reasonable scope of Plaintiffs’  
7 discovery requests which Defendant otherwise determines contain confidential, proprietary, trade-  
8 secret information which should be protected and not publicly disclosed. These items may include  
9 but are not limited to the following items:

- 10 • Claims handling manuals, policies, and procedures;
- 11 • Other insureds’ claims files, underwriting-related materials, or insurance policies;
- 12 • Confidential proprietary agreements to which Defendant is a party, such as retention  
13 agreements with independent contractors and related requests for proposals;
- 14 • Confidential employment file and/or human resources materials, to the extent subject  
15 to production; and/or
- 16 • Defendant’s internal procedures, policies, or processes regarding trade secrets or other  
17 proprietary business operations.

18 Defendant further reserves its right to amend the scope of the confidential information  
19 described herein as may become necessary during the course of this litigation.

20 The above listing of specific types of documents is not an admission that such are relevant  
21 to this case, that such will be produced, that such are otherwise subject to discovery or admissible  
22 evidence, or that such are actually confidential. Such listing indicates that if such production is  
23 required, it will be done pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order. There may be other  
24 categories of documents, and this list may be expanded or narrowed with leave of Court.

25 3. SCOPE

26 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as

1 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all  
2 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,  
3 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

4 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in  
5 the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

6 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

7 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed  
8 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
9 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the  
10 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material  
11 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures  
12 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

13 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
14 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any  
15 confidential material only to:

16 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees  
17 of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

18 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the  
19 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties  
20 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so  
21 designated;

22 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
23 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

24 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

25 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of  
26 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service

1 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately  
2 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

3 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
4 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
5 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of  
6 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must  
7 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted  
8 under this agreement;

9 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
10 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

11 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
12 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,  
13 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will  
14 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion  
15 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the  
16 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,  
17 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing  
18 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and  
19 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material  
20 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the  
21 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.  
22 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with  
23 the strong presumption of public access to the Court’s files.

24 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

25 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party  
26 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take

1 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
2 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
3 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
4 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
5 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

6 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
7 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to  
8 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses  
9 and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

10 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for  
11 protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties  
12 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

13 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
14 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
15 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
16 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

17 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and  
18 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),  
19 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains  
20 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
21 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate  
22 markings in the margins).

23 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties  
24 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial  
25 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony  
26 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the

1 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or  
2 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information  
3 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

4 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place  
5 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word  
6 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,  
7 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

8 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
9 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s  
10 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
11 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated  
12 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

13 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

14 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
15 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality  
16 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
17 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
18 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
19 original designation is disclosed.

20 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute  
21 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential  
22 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration  
23 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other  
24 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list  
25 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-  
26 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

1           6.3   Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
 2 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local  
 3 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of  
 4 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those  
 5 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on  
 6 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain  
 7 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

8   7.   PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
 9 LITIGATION

10           If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
 11 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party  
 12 must:

13                   (a)   promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the  
 14 subpoena or court order;

15                   (b)   promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to  
 16 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is  
 17 subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

18                   (c)   cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by  
 19 the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

20   8.   UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

21           If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential  
 22 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving  
 23 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures,  
 24 (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the  
 25 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement,  
 26 and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be

Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

10. TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

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1 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

2 Ruiz & Smart LLP

3 DATED: May 15, 2025

4 s/Brenna Pink Pampera

Isaac Ruiz, WSBA #35237

[iruiz@ruizandsmart.com](mailto:iruiz@ruizandsmart.com)

Brenna Pink Pampera, WSBA #62986

[bpampera@ruizandsmart.com](mailto:bpampera@ruizandsmart.com)

901 Fifth Avenue Suite 800

Seattle, WA 98164

***Counsel for Robert Clark and Louise Clark***

9 Forsberg & Umlauf, P.S

10 DATED: May 15, 2025

11 s/Michael Handler

Michael Handler, WSBA # 25654

[mhandler@foum.law](mailto:mhandler@foum.law)

401 Union St. Suite 1400

Seattle, WA 98101

Phone (206) 689-8500

***Counsel for Defendant***

15 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any  
17 documents, electronically stored information (ESI) or information, whether inadvertent or  
18 otherwise, in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or  
19 state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those  
20 documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other  
21 privilege or protection recognized by law. This Order shall be interpreted to provide the maximum  
22 protection allowed by Fed. R. Evid. 502(d). The provisions of Fed. R. Evid. 502(b) do not apply.  
23 Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review  
24 of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or  
25 segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Information produced  
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1 in discovery that is protected as privileged or work product shall be immediately returned to the  
2 producing party.

3 DATED: May 20, 2025  
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8 HONORABLE MARSHA J. PECHMAN  
9 United States District Court Judge  
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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of  
perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was  
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in the  
case of *Clark v. Safeco Insurance Company of America*, Western District of Washington Case No.  
2:24-cv-01725MJP. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated  
Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to  
sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in  
any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person  
or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_